



TEST SERIES-02

DATE : 7/1/2019

S : X

(2018 - 2019)

TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours

Subject: English

MAXIMUM MARKS : 80

**General Instructions:**

The question paper is divided into three sections

Section A: Reading (20 Marks)

Section B: Writing and Grammar (30 Marks)

Section C: Literature and Long Reading Text (30 Marks)

All questions are compulsory.

Students may attempt any section at any time.

Questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

**SECTION-A (READING)**

(20)

Read the following passage.

In a media environment saturated with fake news, technology has disturbing implications. Last fall, an anonymous Redditor with the username Deepfakes released a software tool kit that allows anyone to make synthetic videos in which a neural network substitutes one person's face for another's, while keeping their expressions consistent. Along with the kit, the user posted pornographic videos, now known as "deepfakes," that appear to feature various Hollywood actresses.

Around the same time, "Synthesizing Obama," a paper published by a research group at the University of Washington, showed that a neural network could create believable videos in which the former President appeared to be saying words that were really spoken by someone else. In a video voiced by Jordan Peele, Obama seems to say that "President Trump is a total and complete dipshit," and warns that "how we move forward in the age of information" will determine "whether we become some kind of messed-up dystopia."

However, not all synthetic media is dystopian. Recent top-grossing movies ("Black Panther," "Jurassic World") are saturated with synthesized images that, not long ago, would have been dramatically harder to produce; audiences were delighted by "Star Wars: The Last Jedi" and "Blade Runner 2049," which featured synthetic versions of Carrie Fisher and Sean Young, respectively. Today's smartphones digitally manipulate even ordinary snapshots, often using neural networks: the iPhone's "portrait mode" simulates what a photograph would have looked like if it had been taken by a more expensive camera. Meanwhile, for researchers in computer vision, A.I., robotics, and other fields, image synthesis makes whole new avenues of investigation accessible."

In 2016, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) launched a program in Media Forensics, or MediFor, focused on the threat that synthetic media poses to national security. Matt Turek, the program's manager, ticked off possible manipulations: "Objects that are cut and pasted into images. The removal of objects from a scene. Faces that might be swapped. Audio that is inconsistent with the video. Images that appear to be taken at a certain time and place but weren't." He went on, "What I think we'll see, in a couple of years, is the synthesis of events that didn't happen. Multiple images and videos taken from different perspectives will be constructed in such a way that they look like they come from different cameras. It could be something nation-state driven, trying to sway political or military action. It could come from a small, low-resource group. Potentially, it could come from an individual."

MediFor has brought together dozens of researchers from universities, tech companies, and government agencies. Collectively, they are creating automated systems based on more than fifty "manipulation indicators." Their goal is not just to spot fakes but to trace them. "We want to attribute a manipulation to someone, to explain why a manipulation was done," Turek said. Ideally, such systems would be integrated into YouTube, Facebook, and other social-media platforms, where they could flag synthesized content. The problem is speed. Each day, five hundred and seventy-six thousand hours of video are uploaded to YouTube; MediFor's systems have a "range of run-times," Turek said, from less than a second to "tens of seconds" or more. Even after they are sped up, practical questions will remain. How will innocent manipulations be distinguished from malicious ones? Will advertisements be flagged? How much content will turn out to be, to some degree, synthetic?

New York Times

1. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, fill in the blanks.

8

- a) Deepfakes is \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) An advantage of synthetic media is \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) Synthetic media poses a threat to national security as \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Turek warns that synthetic media, in future, might be used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) MediFor has brought together dozens of researchers from universities, tech companies to \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) The role of the automated systems would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) The automated systems would need to be sped up because \_\_\_\_\_.
- h) The word in the passage which means the same as 'spiteful' is \_\_\_\_\_.

Read the following passage.

My brother was a chef in every sense of the word. He took the circumstances that life gave him and turned them into something wonderful and new and beautiful.

When my brother passed away a few weeks ago, my thoughts turned to my own four children. How could I help raise them to be chefs? How could I raise them to not follow the recipes of life, but instead make their own recipes for their life? But, it is not just my kids, it is all of our kids.

The words “cook” and “chef” seem kind of like synonyms. And in the real world, they’re often used interchangeably. But in this post, when I say chef, I don’t mean any ordinary chef. I mean the trailblazing chef—the kind of chef who invents recipes. And for our purposes, everyone else who enters a kitchen—all those who follow recipes—is a cook.

The chef reasons from first principles, and for the chef, the first principles are raw edible ingredients. Those are her puzzle pieces, her building blocks, and she works her way upwards from there, using her experience, her instincts, and her taste buds. The cook works off of some version of what’s already out there—a recipe of some kind, a meal she tried and liked, a dish she watched someone else make. What all of these cooks have in common is their starting point is something that already exists. Even the innovative cook is still making an iteration of a burger, a pizza, and a cake.

A cook is then considered a follower. They can even be a creative follower, but they’ll never create from their own understanding, but instead always build on what others have done. A cook is often doing old things in new ways. Chefs, on the other hand, are experimenting and doing new things in new ways.

Yet, we often reward students for “cook-like” behaviour, while discouraging them from digging deep like a chef might do. In the 1960s, a creative performance researcher named George Land conducted a study of 1,600 five-year-olds and 98 percent of the children scored in the “highly creative” range. Dr. Land re-tested each subject during five year increments. When the same children were 10-years-old, only 30 percent scored in the highly creative range. This number dropped to 12 percent by age 15 and just 2 percent by age 25. As the children grew into adults they effectively had the creativity trained out of them. In the words of Dr. Land, “non-creative behaviour is learned.” Creative thinking is a close cousin of first principles reasoning. In both cases, the thinker needs to invent his own thought pathways. People think of creativity as a natural born talent, but it’s actually much more of a way of thinking—it’s the thinking version of painting onto a blank canvas. But to do that requires brain software that’s skilled and practiced at coming up with new things.

History is full of the stories of chefs creating revolutions of apparent ingenuity through simple first principles reasoning. Genghis Khan organizing a smattering of tribes that had been fragmented for centuries using a powers of ten system in order to build one grand tribe that could sweep the world. Henry Ford creating cars with the out-of-the-box manufacturing technique of assembly-line production in order to bring cars to the masses for the first time. Marie Curie using unconventional methods to pioneer the theory of radioactivity and topple the “atoms are indivisible” assumption on its head (she won a Nobel Prize in both physics and chemistry—two prizes reserved exclusively for chefs). Martin Luther King taking a nonviolent Thoreau approach to a situation normally addressed by riots. Larry Page and Sergey Brin ignoring the commonly-used methods of searching the internet in favour of what they saw as a more logical system that based page importance on the number of important sites that linked to it. The 1966 Beatles deciding to stop being the world’s best cooks, ditching the typical songwriting styles of early-60s bands, including their own, and become music chefs, creating a bunch of new types of songs from scratch that no one had heard before.

Whatever the time, place, or industry, anytime something really big happens, there's almost always an experimenting chef at the center of it—not being anything magical, just trusting their brain and working from scratch. Our world, like our cuisines, was created by these people—the rest of us are just along for the ride.

A.J.Juliani

2. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following 8 questions briefly

- 2.1 a) Mention two differences between a chef and cook, as given in the passage.  
b) Why is a cook considered a follower?  
c) What was the learning outcome of George Land's experiment?  
d) Why are Henry Ford and the Beetles considered chefs?

2.2 Find the word from the passage which means the same as: 2

- a) repetition (para 4)  
b) brilliance (para 7)

2.3 Complete the following sentences. 2

- a) According to the passage, 'cook-like behaviour' refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
b) Creative thinking is enabled by \_\_\_\_\_.

**SECTION-B (WRITING & GRAMMAR)**

(30)

3. There is a river near your house which has been polluted due to garbage being dumped into it for the past few years. This has not only caused health problems but also destroyed a water body. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper requesting him to publish this issue in his paper. You can take ideas from MCB unit Health and Medicine. You are Hina/ Ashraf. (150-180 words) 8

**OR**

You are Pavni Junelia, staying at A-1005, Amber Heights, S.V. Road, Mumbai. Two months back you bought a Telephone Answering System with Fascimile, with a warranty of 2 years, from the Electronic World, 33, Hub Town, Mumbai. Now you discover that the machine doesn't record callers' messages and the screen also remains blank. Write a letter of complaint requesting for replacement. (120-150 words)

4. Write a short story on either of the following hints. 10

I was looking out of my bedroom window and...

**OR**

Ali was sleeping under the mango tree when...(250-280 words)



Complete the following passage by filling the blanks with ONE word each. 4

We all drink coffee a) \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure. It is an inspirational drink that  
b) \_\_\_\_\_ become aspirational. Coffee c) \_\_\_\_\_ keep us alert and therefore helps  
us perform better d) \_\_\_\_\_ reduce stress.

Read the following conversation and complete the paragraph that follows. 4

Mother: Why are you looking so tired?  
Daughter: My exams are approaching.  
Mother: When will they start?  
Daughter: Next month, mom.

Mother asked her daughter a) \_\_\_\_\_. The daughter replied that  
b) \_\_\_\_\_. Mother further asked c) \_\_\_\_\_. The daughter replied  
d) \_\_\_\_\_.

Rearrange the following jumbled words to make meaningful sentences and write the same in the answer sheet. 4

- a) writer/ Yale/ Indian/ Prize/ won/ University/ the/ Literary/ the
- b) Windham Campbell/ Literature/ earlier/ Prize/ won/ the/ had/ writer/ the
- c) modern/ evolution/ has/ Asia/ written/ he/ about/ the/ of
- d) the/ he/ Caesar/ against/ join/ may/ conspiracy

**SECTION- C (LITERATURE) (30)**

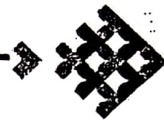
Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. 4

*"that every like is not the same, O Caesar  
The heart of Brutus yearns to think upon!"*

Explain "*that every like is not the same*".  
What is the meaning of 'yearn'?  
Why is the speaker conflicted?  
Who is being spoken to?

Answer any four of the following questions briefly. 8

How is Mrs. Slater different from her husband?  
How does Louisa Mebbin exploit the incident of tiger killing?  
Justify the title 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'.  
'If I'm not to have him, you shan't either'. Why does the speaker take such a stance?  
Who are the 'choice and master spirits of this age'? Why?



10. In the world of art, it is not enough to have talent, you also need to know how to exploit it successfully. Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. 8
11. How was 15<sup>th</sup> April, 1944, a red-letter day in the life of Anne frank? What feelings engulfed her at this time? 10
- OR**
- What role does the diary play in Anne's life. (200-250 words)